

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING PROGRAM**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) manages F.E. Walter Reservoir located in northeastern Pennsylvania within the Delaware River Basin. Foremost, F.E. Walter Reservoir provides flood control and a dependable water supply to downstream communities on the Lehigh River. Additionally, the reservoir provides important habitat for fish, waterfowl, and other wildlife, and recreational opportunities through fishing, and boating. Due to the broad range of uses and demands F.E. Walter Reservoir serves, the USACE monitors water quality and other aspects related to reservoir health primarily to ensure public health safety. Water quality monitoring results are compared to state water quality standards and used to diagnose other problems that commonly effect reservoir health such as nutrient enrichment and toxic loadings. This report summarizes the results of water quality monitoring at F.E. Walter Reservoir from 18 May through 6 October 2004. This report also discusses the relevance of the water quality measures to the ecology of the reservoir and makes recommendations toward future water quality monitoring.

### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF F.E. WALTER RESERVOIR**

F.E. Walter Reservoir is an integral part of the Lehigh River Flood Control Program. The authorized purpose of this project is flood control. The reservoir project was authorized as a white water project as part of Public Law 100-676, Section 6, dated November 17, 1988. Located about 9 miles southeast of Wilkes-Barre, PA, the reservoir dams a drainage area of 288 square miles. The dam can impound up to 35.8 billion gallons of floodwater. The primary surface water input into the reservoir is the Lehigh River as it flows west between Luzerne and Carbon Counties. Bear Creek, a secondary surface water input, enters the reservoir from the north. Tobyhanna Creek drains an area to the southeast and joins the Lehigh River near the headwaters of the reservoir. The reservoir is approximately 3 miles long and usually about 50 feet deep behind the dam. The 44 year average annual discharge from the dam into the Lehigh River is approximately 620 cubic feet per second (USGS 2004).

### **1.3 ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY**

The USACE, Philadelphia District, has been monitoring the water quality of F.E. Walter Reservoir since 1975. Over this time, yearly monitoring program designs have evolved to address new areas of concern such as health aspects of public drinking water, sediment contaminants within the reservoir basin, and in 2002 investigation of a hydrogen

sulfide smell near the tail water of the dam. The 2004 monitoring program is similar to those in recent years and includes the following major elements:

- Monthly water quality and bacteria monitoring from 18 May through 6 October to evaluate compliance with the Pennsylvania state water quality standards;
- Meteorological monitoring of air temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation, wind speed and direction every ½ hour at the F. E. Walter Reservoir discharge tower;
- Sediment priority pollutant monitoring of volatile organics, pesticides, and PCB's to evaluate sediment toxicity relative to identified screening concentrations;
- Drinking water monitoring to ensure public health safety by comparing water quality from a drinking water source to standards determined by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); and
- Automated half-hour temperature recorders at five stations along the Lehigh River below the reservoir from 18 May to 6 October.

## 2.0 METHODS

### 2.1 PHYSICAL STRATIFICATION MONITORING

Physical stratification monitoring of the water column of F.E. Walter Reservoir was conducted five times between 18 May and 6 October 2004 (Table 2-1). Physical stratification parameters included temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, and conductivity. Monitoring was conducted at seven fixed stations located throughout the reservoir watershed (Fig. 2-1). Surface water quality was monitored at stations downstream of the reservoir (WA-1), and upstream on Tobyhanna Creek (WA-3), the Lehigh River (WA-4), and Bear Creek (WA-5). Stratification monitoring was conducted at the reservoir-body station (WA-2), Bear Creek (WA-6), and Lehigh River (WA-7) with water quality measured at the surface to the bottom at 5-ft intervals. All of the water quality monitoring was conducted with a calibrated Hydrolab water quality meter.

In this report, water quality data recorded from stratification monitoring were compared to water quality standards mandated by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP Chapter 93). The standard for DO is a minimum concentration of 5 mg/L, and that for pH is an acceptable range from 6 to 9. All of the water quality data collected during physical stratification monitoring are summarized in Appendix Table A-1.

### 2.2 WATER COLUMN CHEMISTRY MONITORING

Water column chemistry monitoring was conducted five times at F.E. Walter Reservoir between 18 May and 6 October 2004 (Table 2-1). Water samples were collected at the seven fixed stations throughout the reservoir drainage area (Fig. 2-1). Surface water samples were collected at stations downstream of the reservoir (WA-1) and upstream on Tobyhanna Creek (WA-3), the Lehigh River (WA-4), and Bear Creek (WA-5). Surface, middle, and bottom water samples were collected at the reservoir-body station WA-2, WA-6, and WA-7. Surface water samples were collected by opening the sample containers approximately 1 foot below the water's surface. Middle and bottom samples were collected with a Van Dorn design water bottle.

Water samples collected from surface, middle, and bottom depths were analyzed for ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), total phosphorus, ortho-phosphate, soluble phosphorus, total dissolved solids (TDS), total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), alkalinity, total organic carbon (TOC), total inorganic carbon (TIC), total carbon, and chlorophyll *a*. Table 2-2 summarizes the water quality parameters;

Table 2-1. F.E. Walter Reservoir water quality schedule for 2004 monitoring

Date of Sample Collection	Physical Stratification Monitoring (All Stations)**	Water Column Chemistry Monitoring (All Stations)	Trophic State Determination (WA-2)	Coliform Bacteria Monitoring (All Stations)	Sediment Priority Pollutant Monitoring (WA-2)	Lehigh Temperature Probes	Drinking Water Monitoring*
18 May	X	X	X	X		X	
15 June	X	X	X	X		X	Set A and B
7 July	X	X	X	X	X	X	
10 August	X	X	X	X		X	Set A
6 October	X	X	X	X		X	

Set B – comprised analyses for primary and secondary contaminants.  
\* Set A – comprised analyses of nitrate, nitrite, and coliform bacteria contaminants.

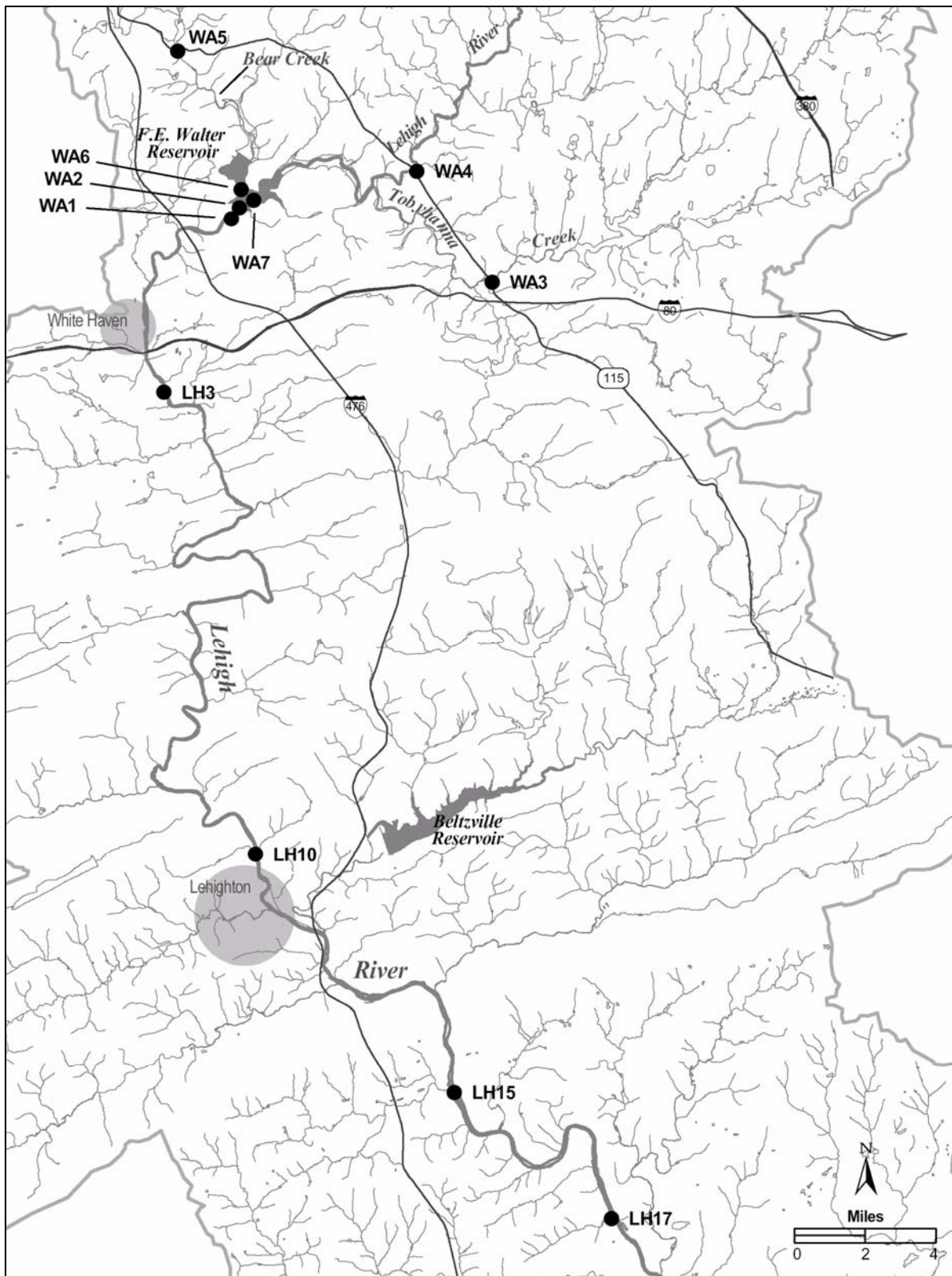


Figure 2-1. Location map for F.E. Walter Reservoir and temperature probe monitoring stations in 2004

laboratory method detection limits, state water quality standards, and allowable and achieved maximum hold times for each.

Table 2-2. Water quality test methods, detection limits, state regulatory criteria, and sample holding times for water quality parameters monitored at F.E. Walter Reservoir in 2004					
Parameter	EPA Method	Detection Limit	PADEP Surface Water Quality Criteria	Allowable Hold Times (Days)	Maximum Hold Time Achieved (Days)
Alkalinity	310.1	0.41 mg/L	minimum 20 mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	14	8
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	405.1	0.8 mg/L	None	2	2
Total Phosphorus	365.1	0.04 mg/L	None	28	9
Ortho-Phosphate	365.3	0.01mg/L	None	28	2
Soluble Phosphorus	365.1	0.05 mg/L	None	28	13
Total Organic Carbon	415.1	0.5 mg/L	None	14	6
Total Inorganic Carbon	415.1	0.6 mg/L	None	28	16
Total Carbon	415.1	0.6 mg/L	None	28	16
* Chlorophyll <i>a</i>			None		3
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	351.2	0.50 mg/L	None	28	12
Ammonia	350.3	0.03 mg/L	Temperature and pH dependent	28	13
Nitrate	353.2	0.04 mg/L	Maximum 10 mg/L (nitrate + nitrite)	28	8
Nitrite	353.2	0.015 mg/L		28	2
Total Dissolved Solids	160.1	9.7 mg/L	Maximum 500 mg/L	7	6
Total Suspended Solids	160.2	3 mg/L	None	7	6
* Chlorophyll <i>a</i> samples were calculated by averaging 10 readings per minute using a YSI 6600 with a chlorophyll sensor.					

## 2.3 TROPHIC STATE DETERMINATION

The trophic state of F.E. Walter Reservoir was determined by methods outlined by Carlson (1977). In general, this method calculates trophic state indices (TSIs) independently for total phosphorus and chlorophyll *a* concentrations, and secchi disk depth. Surface water measures of total phosphorus and chlorophyll *a* from chemistry monitoring were averaged in determining monthly TSI values. Secchi disk depth was measured only in surface waters at the reservoir-body station (WA-2). Trophic state determinations were made using criteria defined by Carlson (1977) and EPA (1983).

## 2.4 RESERVOIR BACTERIA MONITORING

Monitoring for coliform bacteria contaminants was conducted five times between 18 May and 6 October at F.E. Walter Reservoir. Surface water samples were collected in the same manner as for chemical parameter samples, and analyzed for total and fecal coliform bacteria contamination. Table 2-3 presents the test methods, detection limits, PADEP standards, and sample holding times for the bacteria parameters monitored at F.E. Walter Reservoir in 2004. The bacteria analytical method was based on a membrane filtration technique. All of the samples were analyzed within their maximum allowable hold times. At the end of the monitoring period, streamflow data (CFS) collected from USGS gauging stations in the region (Blakeslee and Stoddartsville) and precipitation data collected at the dam were used to correlate rainfall patterns with measured bacteria levels (see Section 2.5).

Table 2-3. Water quality test methods, detection limits, PADEP water quality standards, and sample holding times for bacteria parameters monitored at F.E. Walter Reservoir in 2004		
Parameter	Total coliform	Fecal coliform
Test method	SM 9222B	SM9222D
Detection limit	10 clns/100-mls	10 clns/100-ml
PADEP standard	-	Geometric mean less than 200 clns/100-ml (application of this standard is conservative because swimming is not permitted in the reservoir)
Maximum allowable holding time	30 hours	30 hours
Achieved holding time	< 30 hours	< 30 hours

Monthly coliform bacteria counts were compared to the PADEP water quality standard for bacteria. The standard is defined as a maximum geometric mean of 200

colonies/100-ml based on five samples collected on different days. Given our logistical limitations (all monthly sampling conducted on one day), we calculated the geometric mean based on all of the surface samples collected for each month. Although our sampling design does not fully meet PADEP guidelines, we feel that this interpretation of the coliform data meets the intent of the PADEP water quality standard for evaluating F.E. Walter Reservoir bacteria levels. Additionally, application of this standard is conservative because swimming and other human/water contact recreation is prohibited in the reservoir.

## **2.5 STREAMFLOW AND PRECIPITATION DATA**

Streamflow and precipitation data for the principal monitoring months from May to October were compiled from USACE records (Figs. 2-2 through 2-6). Streamflow data were collected from the USGS stations located in Blakeslee and Stoddartsville and reflect rainfall patterns throughout the F.E. Walter Reservoir watershed. Precipitation data was collected by F.E. Walter Reservoir personnel and reflects a more local condition of rainfall pattern.

Monthly monitoring was conducted on 18 May at a streamflow of 531-cfs (Fig. 2-2). There was a significant amount of rain (5.88 inches) in May causing the stream flow to be high, averaging 662-cfs. June was a dryer month with half the amount of rainfall causing streamflow to decrease to an average of 281-cfs. Monthly monitoring in June was conducted at a streamflow of 160-cfs (Fig. 2-3). The streamflow remained low during July averaging 214-cfs (Fig. 2-4). Monthly monitoring on 10 August was done at a streamflow of 164-cfs, which was two days before two rain events totaling 2.62 inches of rain (Fig 2-5). Streamflow peaked to 1,628-cfs after this rain event and reached 1,270-cfs after another rain event on 22 August. In September there were three significant rain events. On 17 and 18 September there was a total of 3.01 inches of rain causing the stream flow to peak at 8,825-cfs. Monthly monitoring was conducted on 6 October when the stream flow had decreased to 665-cfs (Fig. 2-6).

## **2.6 SEDIMENT PRIORITY POLLUTANT MONITORING**

Sediment from F.E. Walter Reservoir was monitored for priority pollutant contaminants, Group 1 – volatile organics, pesticides, and PCB's. Sediment was collected on 7 July at station WA-2 with a petite ponar grab-sampler. Sediment from the grab-sampler was emptied into a stainless steel mixing bowl and homogenized with a stainless steel spoon. Sediments were contained in appropriately labeled sample jars and stored on ice until shipment to the analytical laboratory. All field equipment used during the handling of reservoir sediments was decontaminated prior to sampling. Decontamination procedures were as follows: detergent wash, first deionized water rinse, 10% nitric acid rinse, second deionized water rinse, hexane rinse, and third deionized water rinse. Table 2-4 summarizes



the parameters monitored, method detection limits, sample hold times, and the laboratory methods used in the analyses.

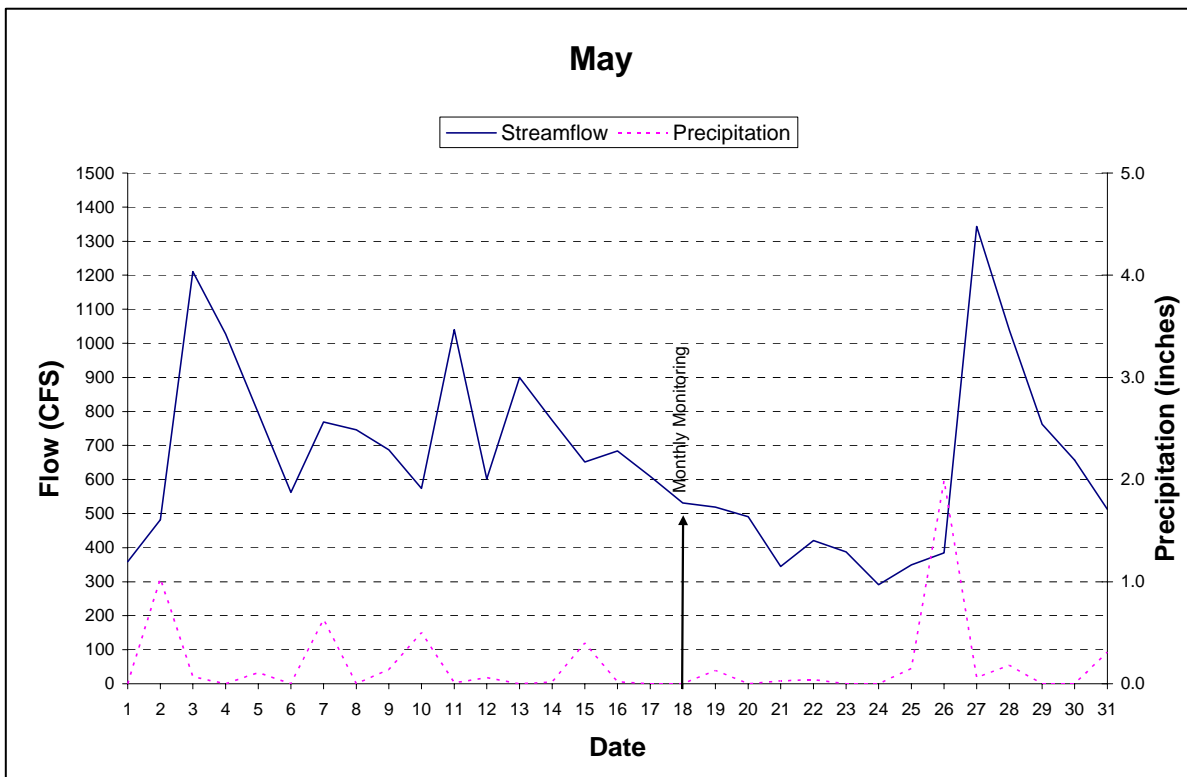


Figure 2-2. May streamflow and precipitation in the vicinity of F.E. Walter Reservoir during 2004

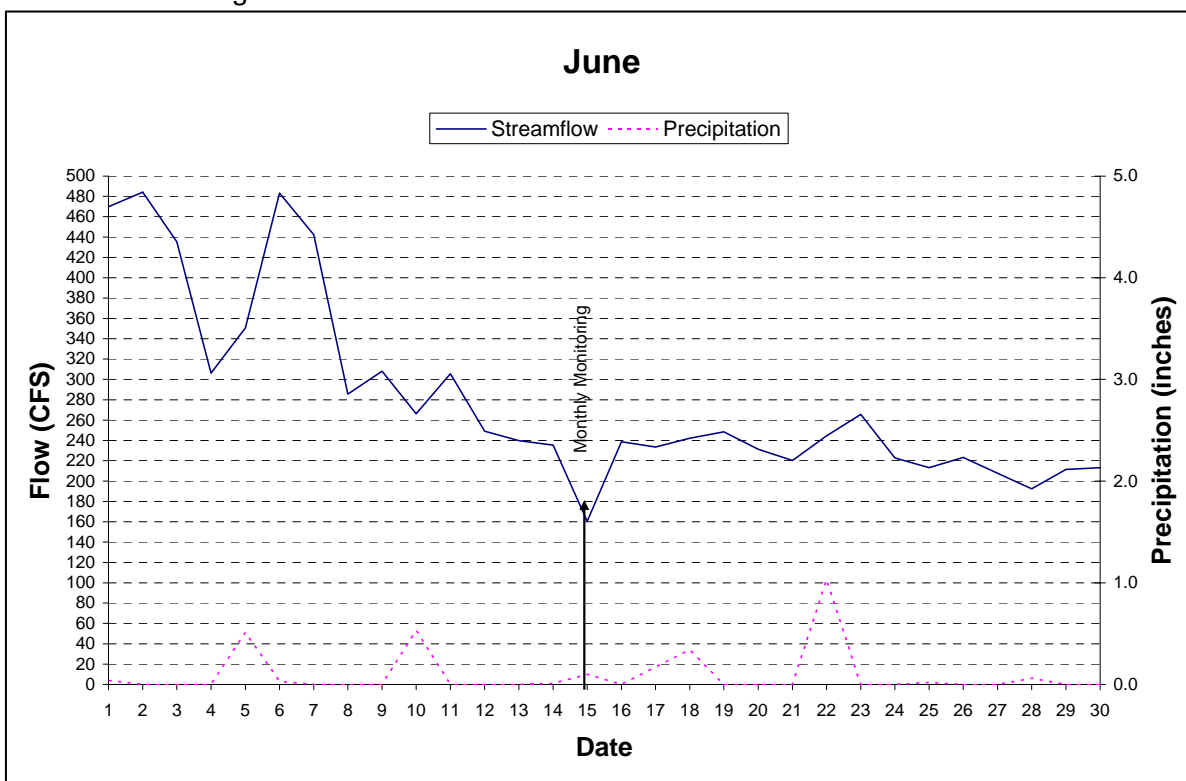


Figure 2-3. June streamflow and precipitation in the vicinity of F.E. Walter Reservoir during 2004

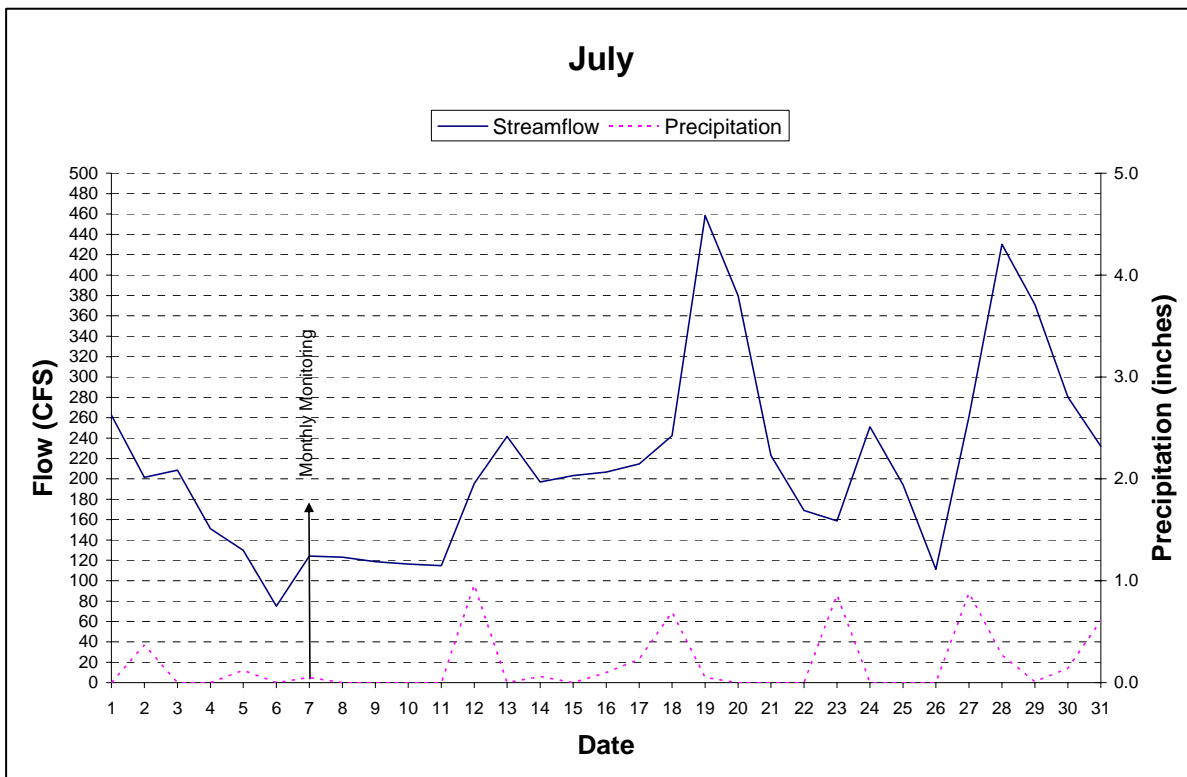


Figure 2-4. July streamflow and precipitation in the vicinity of F.E. Walter Reservoir during 2004

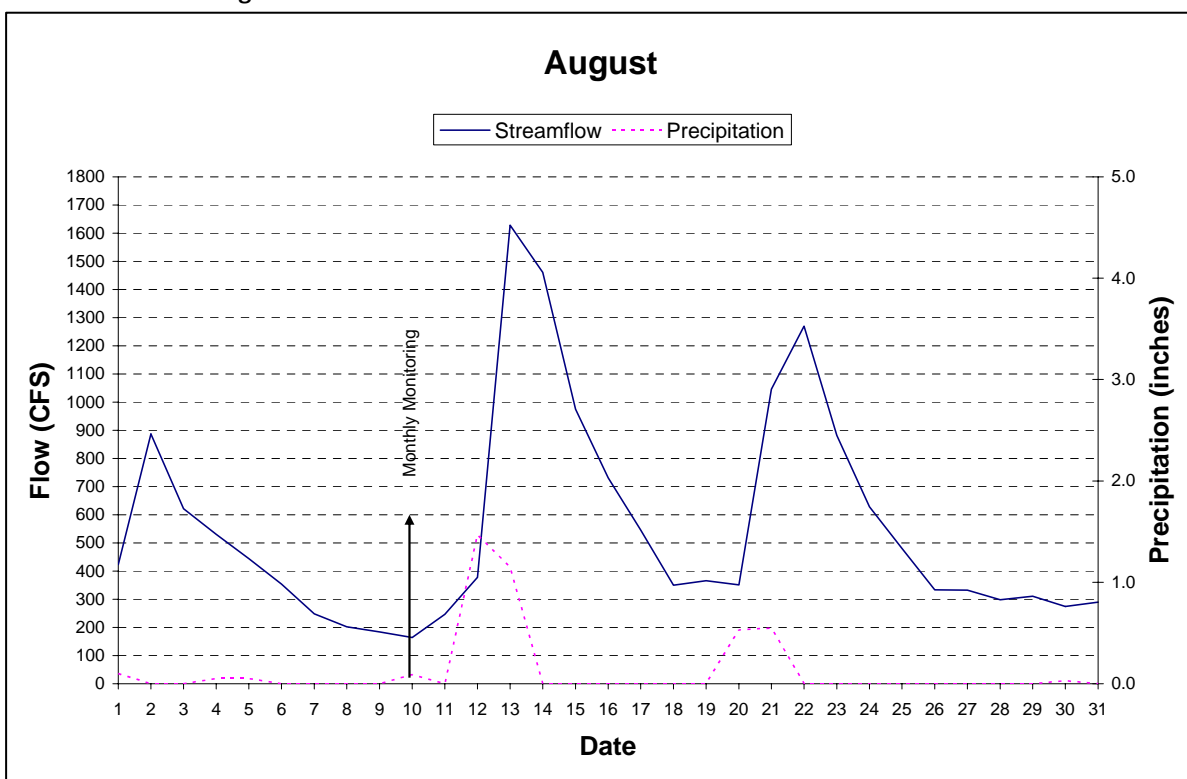


Figure 2-5. August streamflow and precipitation in the vicinity of F.E. Walter Reservoir during 2004

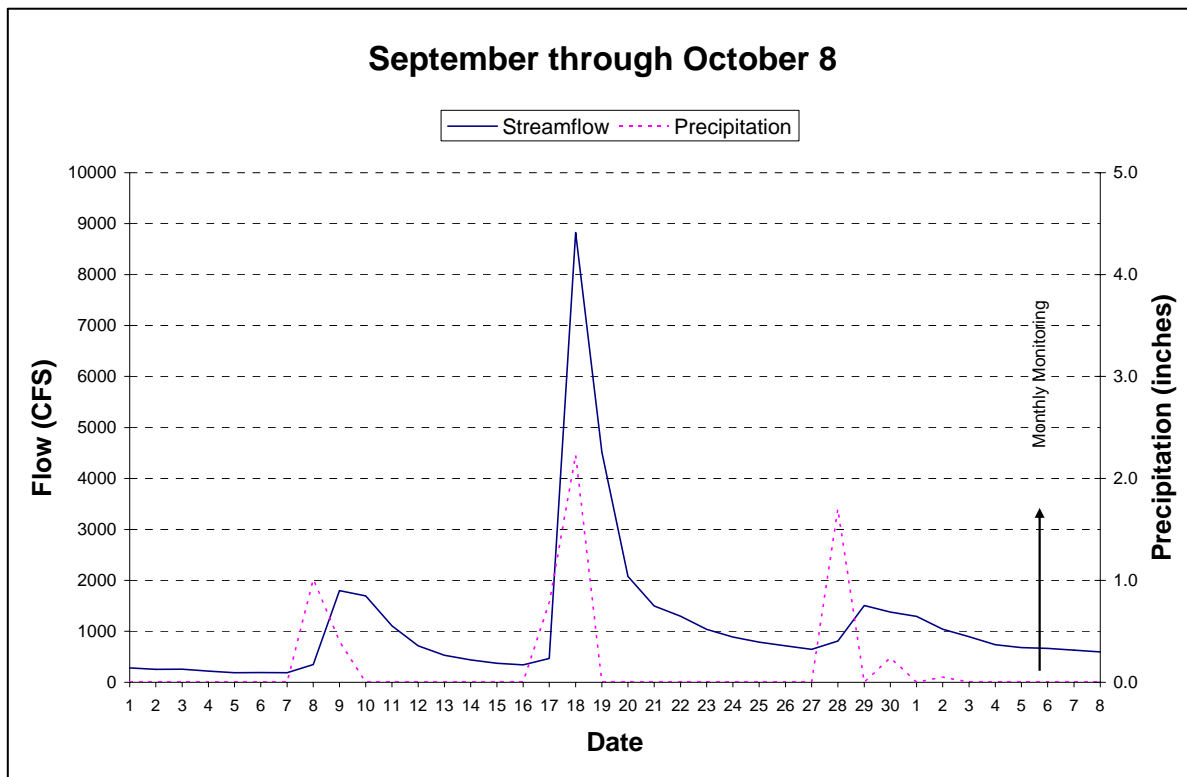


Figure 2-6. September streamflow and precipitation in the vicinity of F.E. Walter Reservoir during 2004

All sediment contaminant concentrations were reported on a dry weight basis, and were calculated as follows:

$$\text{Dry weight concentration (mg/kg)} = \frac{\text{Wet weight concentration (mg/kg)} \times 100}{\% \text{ solid of sample}}$$

Sample-specific detection limits were calculated for the sediment tests because of matrix interference and the conversion from wet weight to dry weight.

## 2.7 TREND ANALYSIS METHODS

Annual water quality, sediment contaminant, and drinking water monitoring have been conducted at F.E. Walter Reservoir since 1975. Data collected over these years were compiled in to an electronic database by the USACE (Versar 1996). The compilation of historical data enables the use of statistical trend analysis, an important tool in determining if the water quality at F.E. Walter Reservoir has significantly changed. A number of different trend analysis methods are available; some more complicated than others. For the purpose of this report, we employed two general methods: regression analysis and the Mann-Kendall, or Seasonal Kendall, test.

Table 2-4. Analytical methods, detection limits, and sample hold times for sediment priority pollutant volatile organics, pesticides, and PCB's monitored at F. E. Walter Reservoir in 2004.

Parameter	Units	Method Detection Limit
PCBs - Method 8082		
Aroclor-1016	ppb	100
Aroclor-1221	ppb	100
Aroclor-1232	ppb	100
Aroclor-1242	ppb	100
Aroclor-1248	ppb	100
Aroclor-1254	ppb	100
Aroclor-1260	ppb	100
Pesticides - Method 8081A		
p,p-DDD	ppb	16
p,p-DDE	ppb	16
p,p-DDT	ppb	16
Aldrin	ppb	4
Alpha bhc	ppb	4
Alpha chlordane	ppb	4
Beta bhc	ppb	4
Delta bhc	ppb	4
Dieldrin	ppb	4
Endosulfan i	ppb	4
Endosulfan ii	ppb	40
Endosulfan sulfate	ppb	4
Endrin	ppb	4
Endrin aldehyde	ppb	4
Endrin ketone	ppb	4
Gamma bhc - lindane	ppb	4
Gamma chlordane	ppb	4
Heptachlor	ppb	4
Heptachlor epoxide	ppb	4
Methoxychlor	ppb	10
Toxaphene	ppb	200
Volatile Organic Compounds - Method 8260B		
1,1,1-trichloroethane	ppb	1
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	ppb	1
1,1,2-trichloroethane	ppb	1
1,1-dichloroethane	ppb	1
1,1-dichloroethene	ppb	1
1,2-dichloroethane	ppb	1
1,2-dichloropropane	ppb	1
2-butanone	ppb	10
2-hexanone	ppb	10
4-methyl-2-pentanone	ppb	10
Acetone	ppb	10
Benzene	ppb	1

Table 2-4. (Continued)		
Parameter	Units	Method Detection Limit
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	1
Bromoform	ppb	1
Bromomethane	ppb	1
Carbon disulfide	ppb	1
Carbon tetrachloride	ppb	1
Chlorobenzene	ppb	1
Chloroethane	ppb	1
Chloroform	ppb	1
Chloromethane	ppb	1
Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	ppb	1
Cis-1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	10
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	1
Ethylbenzene	ppb	10
Methylene chloride	ppb	1
Styrene	ppb	1
Tetrachloroethene	ppb	1
Toluene	ppb	1
Trans-1,2-dichloroethene	ppb	1
Trans-1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	1
Trichloroethene	ppb	1
Vinyl chloride	ppb	1
Xylene (total)	ppb	1

### 2.7.1 Regression Analysis

The spatial and temporal distributions of the historical data were examined to determine which parameters had a sufficient time series to warrant meaningful trend analysis. Among the stations monitored for the major water quality parameters (e.g., nutrients, dissolved oxygen, total dissolved solids), downstream station WA-1 and reservoir station WA-2 were consistently sampled over the entire 23-year time series. Water quality trend analyses were limited to the spring (April through June) and summer (July through October) periods. The "spring season" analyses were conceptualized as representing long-term trends associated with inputs to the reservoir during snow melt periods. The "summer season" analyses represented conditions during periods of maximum productivity and most severe low DO stress. Trends at station WA-1 were analyzed separately to evaluate conditions in the Lehigh River downstream of the reservoir. Regression analyses were used to determine if significant change in parameter concentrations occurred over the past two decades. The slope of the regression line was used to estimate the yearly rate of change. For this report, regression analysis was applied to the water quality parameters: total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total dissolved solids, biochemical oxygen demand, and fecal coliform bacteria.

### **2.7.2 Mann-Kendall Analysis**

In addition to regression analysis, the non-parametric Mann-Kendall test was used to determine trends for individual stations over the time span of historical monitoring at F.E. Walter Reservoir. The Mann-Kendall (or Seasonal Kendall) test scores all combinations of yearly change for the tested parameter with a +1 or -1 depending on whether parameter increased or decreased over the time interval. All of the scores are then summed and compared to the chi-square distribution to determine if the parameter has a significant trend (increasing or decreasing) over the time series. For this report, the Mann-Kendall test was applied to the water quality parameters: dissolved oxygen, ammonia, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total dissolved solids, biochemical oxygen demand, and total and fecal coliform bacteria.

## **2.8 DRINKING WATER MONITORING**

Drinking water was monitored in the operations building of F.E. Walter Reservoir (Table 2-1). Drinking water parameters were divided into Sets A and B. Set A comprised bacteria parameters, total and fecal coliform (for analytical methods, see section 2.4), and nitrate and nitrite. Set A samples were collected 15 June and 10 August. Set B samples were analyzed for primary and secondary contaminants and were monitored 15 June. Table 2-5 summarizes the analytical methods, method detection limits, and sample hold times for each Set B parameter. All of the drinking water quality parameters were analyzed within their respective maximum allowable hold times during 2004.

## **2.9 METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING**

Air temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation, wind speed and direction were monitored every ½ hour with a YSI 6200 meteorological station installed and maintained at the F.E. Walter Reservoir discharge tower. Local weather conditions were recorded with these units from 18 May through 6 October 2004 (Appendix E).

## **2.10 LEHIGH WATER QUALITY MONITORING**

Ambient water temperature was recorded every ½ hour with Onset Computer Corporation TidbiT™ probes at five stations along the Lehigh River. The station locations were WA1 (just below the F. E. Walter dam outfall), mainstem station LH3 (several miles downstream of the dam), LH10 (Lehighton), LH15 (Walnutport), and LH17 (Northampton treatment plant intake).

Table 2-5. Analytical methods, method detection limits, and sample hold times for drinking water monitored at F.E. Walter Reservoir in 2004

Parameter	Detection Limits	EPA Method	Allowable Hold Times (Days)	Maximum Hold Time Achieved (Days)
Aluminum	0.02	200.8	183	3
Antimony	0.003	200.8	183	3
Arsenic	0.005	200.8	183	3
Barium	0.4	200.8	183	3
Cadmium	0.001	200.8	183	3
Chromium	0.02	200.8	183	3
Copper	0.001	200.8	183	3
Iron	0.02	200.7	183	3
Lead	0.001	200.8	183	3
Magnesium	0.5	SM3111B	183	8
Manganese	0.005	200.8	183	3
Mercury	0.0004	245.1	28	3
Nickel	0.005	200.8	183	3
Selenium	0.01	200.8	183	3
Silver	0.005	200.8	183	3
Sodium	0.5	SM3111B	183	7
Thallium	0.001	200.8	183	3
Zinc	0.005	200.8	183	3
Chloride	1	300.0	28	2
Cyanide, free	0.04	335.4	14	6
Fluoride	0.5	300.0	28	2
Foaming Agents	0.025	SM 5540C	2	2
Nitrate as N	1	300.0	2	1
Nitrite as N	0.1	300.0	2	1
PH	+/-0.01	SM4500H-B	N/A	0
Sulfate	1	300.0	28	2
Total Dissolved Solids	1	SM2540C	7	3
N/A – Not applicable				





